













# MISCELLANY.

From the Youth's Visitor.

The following is the first poetical effort of a very young girl in Kentucky. There are lines in it of great beauty.—Ed. Y. V.

**THE BLIND BOY**  
He sat in his room, a dream,  
A poet's vision fair—  
Though all to him was dark, the beam  
Played with his golden hair.  
He pressed the flowers fondly given,  
Their incense lightly caught,  
And raised his sightless eyes to heaven,  
In calm and holy thought!

He sat in beauty; though the glow  
Of health was in his cheek,  
Still there was a shade of woe,  
That worlds could never speak:  
But his was sorrow's chastened smile,  
No murmur, no complaining breath,  
That darkly hid from him the while  
The hallowed beam of light!

He sat in beauty; like a thing  
That feels itself alone,  
A bird that never planned its wing,  
A blossom that true flowered alone.  
He heard his father's footsteps fall,  
His sister's laugh of bliss,  
He knew his mother's gentle call,  
And felt her fond kiss!

He did in beauty; while the hand  
Of love was on his brow,  
When soothing tones from kindred hand  
In prayer were whispered low;  
He felt the mother's thrilling breath  
Of infant's woe pass to death,  
When lowliest flowers passed to death,  
And all around him wept!

He sleeps in beauty, 'neath the shade  
Of yonder spreading tree,  
Where fond affection laid his head,  
And wild birds call free,  
And there the streamlet's rippling sound,  
And fragrant myrtles shed  
Their sweet and merry melody around  
The beautiful—the dead.

ROSEANNA.

Lexington, Ky.

## THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

If we desire to ascertain the progress of a nation in civilization, we cannot do better than make ourselves acquainted with the condition of the female sex therein. The savage shoots the deer and returns home to order the unfortunate drudge, his snare, to the woods to seek and draw it home. He abhors the idea of emancipation, burden of withstanding but his gun and ammunition, leaving it to her to strike the tent, and attend to the transportation of its contents. The Russian woman participates in all the labors of her husband, and works herself when intertempence prevents him from so doing. On the Rhine, the traveller is struck with the sight of the women, with ropes over their shoulders, dragging up against a powerful current, the large vessels used on the river. In Switzerland, he sees them netting as boatmen, and in France, laboring in the field with an assiduity equal, if not superior, to that of their husbands. In the north of England, they still labor in the field, and throughout the country, women of all ages are employed in the factories. In the United States, north of Mason and Dixon's line, women are never, we believe, engaged in field labor, except among the Germans of this State, who preserve, still, too much of the habits of their forefathers in this respect. In factories their employment almost universally ceases with marriage, as their husbands can, if they will, find means to support them and their families, leaving them to confine themselves to their homes, and the education of their children. In no part of the world are they so entirely exempt from severe labor as in this. M. Chevalier says, and justly, that not only does the American mechanic or farmer relieve, as much as possible, his wife from all severe labor—all disagreeable employment—but there is also a relation to them, and to women in general, a disposition to oblige that is unknown in France, even among men who pride themselves upon cultivation of mind, and literary education.

Every step in the progress of civilization tends to the establishment of equality of rights between the sexes. In the earliest stages of society woman is the slave of man. In the more advanced stages, she is found his companion and friend, the depository of his secret thoughts, and the sharer of his actions. In the first, she is herself the property of another. In the last, her claims to the possession of property are admitted, but the admission is made slowly, and is not to be made until she has proved her worth. If her husband has been to invest any portion of his fortune in real estate, she may claim her third thereof, but if it remains in the form of bonds, mortgages, stocks, or money, she is dependent upon the bounty of her husband for all provision after his decease.

Here is a state of things that should not be permitted to continue for an hour longer than is necessary to make a change. If the whole property consist of real estate, the widow is entitled to claim one third of it, and if this be just, as it certainly is, why should she be longer left dependent upon the bounty of her husband? How few husbands are entitled to be entrusted with such control, may be judged from the numerous extraordinary wills that this country, even within a few years, can produce; wills, by which widows are left but moderately provided for, during their widowhood, but cut off from all support should they think proper to enter again the matrimonial state: and others by which they have five, ten, or fifteen per cent. of the property, and are left in a state of poverty compared with the manner in which they have been accustomed to live. The man who makes provision for the continuance of widowhood, on pain of destitution, is precisely the one who would be most likely to forget his duties during life, to avail himself of the fortune received with her, for the support of another, as early as decency would permit a change of condition. No man of proper feeling could impose such a restriction, because no such man could view his wife as a slave, subject to his control during life and after the close of it.

Even with men of the best feelings, very great mistakes are made, for want of proper consideration of the rights of women—a consideration that never will be given, until the law shall give the power to assert them. Many such men, after having kept in their hands during life, the income thereof in the performance of acts of kindness and benevolence, forget that their successors—their widows and children—night, with perfect propriety, be permitted to imitate the example thus set them, and busy themselves at the close of life, in making such a disposition of the capital as should effectually prevent their successors from indulging any such good disposition, however much disposed to do so. We have before us at this moment, a will, the contents of which are passing through the newspapers, with great appro-

bation on the part of editors generally, by which a fortune of about \$100,000 is thus divided:

Widow	\$15,000
4 Children	40,000
Servants	50,000
Total	105,000

This is characterized as an act of great liberality. To whom? Is there here any liberality to the partner of his bosom, who in this, perhaps, compels her to vacate the house in which she had spent a large portion of her life—to discharge her servants—to sell her books—to forego the charities in which she had been accustomed to indulge—to dispense with the performance of her usual acts of kindness to her relations and friends? Certainly not! Is there any liberality in depriving her children of the power to contribute their mites in aid of the purposes for which these societies were instituted, and in thus depriving them of the pleasant feelings resulting from the performance of acts of duty? As certainly not! Is liberality displayed in retaining the enjoyment of property during life, and at the close thereof, when it must be relinquished, appropriating it to public purposes, that thereby a place may be secured among the beneficiaries of literary and religious institutions? We think not. On the contrary, we deem it the purest selfishness, and we hope to see the time when such appropriations shall be satisfactorily analysed before the claims of the testator to immortality shall be admitted.

Whatever may be the justice of permitting them to seek posthumous reputation by the appropriation of a fair share of their fortunes, there can be none in permitting them to enjoy the control of a larger share of their property in real estate. We trust speedily to see an amendment of the law, establishing the right of the widow to such a share, and will hail it as a great step in the progress of civilization. It is time that the rights of women to support, in their widowhood, should cease to be dependent upon the accident of the form of the investments their deceased husbands may have made.—*Boston Daily Times.*

WHAT DO YOU PROPOSE?—We have often been asked, What do the friends of Association propose to themselves, in the answer to which they are devoted. Let us answer in a few words—the systematic organization of labor, to make it more efficient, productive, and attractive; in this way, to provide for the abundant gratification of all the intellectual, moral, and physical wants of every member of the Association; and thus to extricate the dreadful inequality of the present society, which now makes many aspects of society so hideous, and put all in possession of the means of leading a wise, serene and beautiful life, in accordance with the eternal laws of God and the highest aspirations of their own nature. This in modern society is the exception and not the rule, among all classes. Are we not labouring for an end which should command the respect and sympathy of every sincere philanthropist? Is it not worth while for the most cultivated and intelligent minds, at least to look at a remedy which promises to eradicate absolute poverty, to make the executioner and constable useless functionaries, diffuse inward contentedness and peace, and thus bless the whole population? This reform is based upon the practical application of Christianity to the arrangements of society, under the guidance of an accurate and profound science. To doubt its practicability or its final accomplishment, would be to call in question both science and religion at once.—*Harbinger.*

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—There is great want of architectural taste and economy of arrangement, in every part of the country. Those who can only build at the least possible expense have no need to consult appearances; but there are those who build with reference both to economy and taste, and for the benefit of such I take the liberty to ask you, or some of your able contributors, for a plan of a respectable dwelling, with suitable out-houses and garden for an ordinary sized family, near a thriving village—such as any of our cities—costing altogether over \$2,000 or \$2,500. It is to be situated on a slight elevation, with five acres of land attached. There are many houses of this description, built every year in such situations, which are taken in a great measure as models, as far as is consistent, for farm-houses in the country around, and thus we see a kind of sameness in buildings throughout the country, particularly at the west. A plan or description of such buildings as I have attempted to describe, in your next number, would be acceptable.

A RECENT SUBSCRIBER.

Ohio, April 5, 1845.

DEER PLOWING.—We intended to have called attention to this subject before now, but it has been crowded off by other matter. There is perhaps no one thing that is so universally operating to depress our agriculture—to decrease the average rate of crops as continued shallow plowing. Both reason and fact conspire to condemn this course. The roots of grass, corn, wheat, or any other plant, soon exhaust the fertility of the thin stratum of soil annually stirred; and light crops are the consequence. By deeper plowing, new earth is exposed to the action of the air and rendered fertile; and hence a sure way of renovating lands that have always been shallow plowed, and thus reduced, is to plow deep. The two opposite planes of soil and atmosphere, in the two opposite planes of soil and atmosphere, are not yet determined. Earth may be dug from the bottom of a well, which may not contain a particle of the soil commonly deemed necessary to vegetation, but which on exposure to the air will afford growth to a luxuriant crop of it. We have known a case in which land plowed deep has been made to produce a third better crop than that lying by the side of it, similarly treated in every respect, except in being so plowed—and this in the case of fresh prairie lands. It is probably a fact that many kinds of plants have as much of their life below the ground as above it. Virgil, two thousand years ago, in speaking of a tree, says that its roots are its prop, and that it is supported by them, as if it stood upon a pedestal. This, though meant for a poetical fact, is undoubtedly in many cases more than poetically true. Mr. Ellisworth's late report gives a case where the roots of a single plant of corn, being washed out so as to admit of their measurement, were found to be eight thousand feet in length. This seems incredible; but the world is full of incredible facts. If this view of the case is any where near correct, who does not see the necessity of plowing more than two or three inches deep, as the manner of hundreds is now—*et cetera.*

WHITEWASH.—In making whitewash it has become quite common of late to use considerable salt, for the sake of giving hardness and tenacity to the wash. This mode is liable to one objection: a wall so washed will always have great affinity for moisture, and in consequence will be inclined to attract and fix all the smoke that gets abroad in the room. We have seen

walls thus treated become in a few months nearly as black as the stove pipe. The following are we inclined to think a better one: Mix half a pint of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take a gill of wheat flour, mix it up well with a little cold water, then pour boiling water over it till it thickens. Pour it into the whitewash while hot, and stir the whole well together.—*ib.*

REDDUS.—Do not fail to treat these odoriferous marauders to mercury whenever they make their appearance. To prepare it for application, put a small quantity of mercury in the white of two eggs. Then make an egg-beater by splitting into the end of a stick crosswise and inserting two flat pieces of wood or goose quill. Put the wheel end of this into the tumbler, and taking the upper end of the stick into the palms of the hands, roll it as in beating eggs, till the mercury is fully incorporated. Apply it in small quantities with a feather. It will remain for years; and bedbugs will sooner take another paw than endure it an instant.—*ib.*

ECONOMICAL HINTS.—We extract the following sensible article from an old paper of 1816. It contains suggestions that will be found useful to farmers, especially when the crops are short.—*Boston Journal.*

"REMEDY FOR SCARCITY.—As the present scarcity of grain produces serious distress among the poorer class of people, and what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals, it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption, and to increase the nutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the subject most certainly will reduce the use of grain one half of the present quantity; and it behooves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced, that their good effects will be quickly felt, the poor will be supplied on moderate terms, half-starved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the vile speculators, speculating in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy.

A most important point is, to suffer no animal to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and cook. The life of the grain resists the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before decomposed; and from thence, in like condition, is expelled. Three quarts of oats or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three gallons of meal, who feed their horses on meal, could easily be convinced. The grinding of meal and coarse is just as good as that of rye. And, of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water, so as to make a thin mush. This mush, mixed with hay or cut straw, will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One gallon of meal, added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups or mush when thickened, and if not boiled with hay or straw, which would be best, poured on it and stirred up, and given at night, with the aid of a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture, or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England: A man confined to a given quantity of raw material with abundance of water, would gradually decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw material made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation, it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body, if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory may rely upon the fact, that boiling this meal, before adding to it straw or hay, will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such a small outlay, as to feed a horse or cow on one half the quantity of grain, and to keep them in good order, is a most profitable investment. The frequent repetition of this experiment has ended in its undisputed establishment. Hence it is clear that the grain given in the day to animals in use, is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before rest enables the digestion to take place. Hence giving hay at night, really injures horses, by keeping them awake and moving. During the night, excepting with those animals made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are indispensable; and more so if they are injured by every deviation from nature.

The practice of giving hay at night to horses, and introducing by tavern keepers; and, if not kept up by their interests, would speedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In confirmation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses and pursuance during a journey of many hundred miles; they gave their horses only grain at night, and hay for an hour in the day. During the last thousand miles, they gained in flesh (though travelling more expeditiously under this regimen) that which they lost in the beginning, under the customary treatment of giving grain in the day, with hay at night.

The last hint I have to press, is, the necessity of keeping stock sheltered; that is, securing to them the benefit of their own warmth. It is a truth, indeed, that during their exposure to the irregularities of the season, they require twice the ordinary food, for their nourishment and stimulation, and are subject to ten times as many fatal disorders as otherwise they would be. The master has taken them from a state where nature supplied their wants; and if he be not too much of a brute to feel for their hardships, he ought to be so much of a man of honor, to make up to them the loss of what nature designed for its original use. If by the means of grinding and boiling, the half of the grain be saved in the country, as most certainly it may, there will be little need of pressing the extension of the principal to man, by advising eating much instead of bread, and taking soup instead of meat. THOMAS EWELL.

Georgetown, 3rd Dec., 1816.

## COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

The following brief description of these counterfeit Bank Notes most likely to be passed off in this community, may, by any person who will read them, be made to serve as a safeguard against imposition and loss. All new counterfeiters, as they appear, will be added to this list, and fully described.

**KENTUCKY BANKS.**  
BANK OF LOUISVILLE.—It is spurious—payable to bearer, dated April 1, 1844. Vignette absent with the City on the reverse. No one's ever issued by the Bank.  
BANK OF LOUISVILLE.—It is payable to B. Bank, Thurston, Cashier, John S. Sneed, President. Badly executed, generally, and particularly the head in the vignette, which is very defective.  
BANK OF KENTUCKY, payable to B. Bank, dated Oct. 6, 1833. The signature is coarse and the ink much paler than in the genuine note. Others of the same denomination and date, are payable to W. Nesbitt.

**BANK OF KENTUCKY AND BRANCHES.**—It is made payable to various persons of the different Branches, and is generally, and particularly the head in the vignette, which is very defective. The signature is coarse and the ink much paler than in the genuine note. Others of the same denomination and date, are payable to W. Nesbitt.

**100's letter B.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**100's letter C.** Gwathney, Cashier, and John L. Jacob's, President, signatures well executed. The figure of the Indian on the left hand is very imperfectly and coarsely engraved, and filling up badly done.

**50's letter D.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**20's letter E.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**10's letter F.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**5's letter G.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**2's letter H.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**1's letter I.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**50's letter J.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**20's letter K.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**10's letter L.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**5's letter M.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

**2's letter N.** Various dates and payable to different persons signed G. C. Gwathney, Cashier, and W. H. Pope, President, signatures well executed. Some are stamped across the face "Massel & Co., Main street, Louisville." This may be easily detected by the size of the letter. It is only seven inches in length, while the genuine is a quarter of an inch longer.

## R. M. BARTLETT'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

TO THE COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY.—We, the undersigned, (pupils of R. M. Bartlett,) practical accountants and book-keepers in the city of Cincinnati, feel it no less duty than pleasure, at all times, to encourage and reward merit, and particularly in that department which gives us a livelihood. We refer to the Science of Accounts and the Art of Double Entry Book-Keeping. The importance of these accomplishments is now acknowledged by all, and still there are comparatively few in any community, who are thoroughly masters of the whole subject. Knowing, as we do, that a practical knowledge of the science of Double Entry Book-Keeping can be obtained only from a practical instructor, we desire, therefore, to recommend to those persons who desire to study the Art of Book-Keeping practically, &c., &c., to the unvaried, well known, and long tried establishment, R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College, South-East Corner of Main and Fourth-streets, Cincinnati. Nor can we find more appropriate language to express our advice, than that adopted by Mr. B. himself, in his late advertisement. He says:

"Instead of making his pupils mere copyists, transcribers and imitators, his course is entirely practical, with each individual, from the commencement. For each pupil is required to proceed step by step, as if actually in the counting-room of an extensive commercial house, receiving from the lips and hands of the principal himself, from hour to hour—item after item as they occur in the business transactions of the day, week, month and year."

Upon this plan there is an evasion or doling the question—no parent-like responses—no transcribing and imitating the accounts of others, without personal mental effort—but through every stage of his progress, the learner is compelled to think and act for himself, and on his own responsibility; and that, upon the spur of the occasion, for when the principal says to his clerk, do this or that there is no time for studying the art of Book-Keeping, the duty must be done instantly; and when afterwards called upon to render an account of his stewardship, he must be prepared to do it, without hesitation or doubting.

"Each pupil, upon the completion of his course, will undergo a public or private examination, (as he may prefer,) and if found worthy, he will receive a diploma that will not be questioned or treated with disrespect in any other country."

William Kinsane, Book-keeper for Pugh & Alvord, Port Merchants on the Canal.  
S. C. Pinkham, Book-keeper for Blanchley & Simpson, wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, No. 14, Pearl-street.  
Richard Lloyd, Book-keeper for P. Andrew, Commission Merchant, Railroad Depot.  
T. J. Tuttle, Book-keeper for Withers, O'Shaughnessy & Co., Aucts. & Com. Merchants, cor. Main and Third-streets.  
B. Raymond, Book-keeper for Hopper, Wood & Co., No. 5, Pearl-street, Aucts. and Commission Merchant.  
Rolla M. Withers, Book-keeper for Withers & Carpenter, No. 50, Main-street, wholesale Tobaccoists.  
Ovid C. Williamson, Book-keeper for Richard Bates, No. 46, Main-street, wholesale Grocer.  
W. B. Clement, Book-keeper for Beatty, McKenzie & Co., No. 26, Main-st., Com. Merchants.  
Geo. W. Coray, late Book-keeper for Charles Fisher, Port Merchant on the Canal.  
Charles G. Enyart, Book-keeper for Gardner Phillips, Port Merchant.  
H. Goldthwait, Book-keeper for H. Goldthwait & Co., wholesale Shoe Dealers, No. 2, Pearl-street.  
Alvin Beach, Book-keeper for the Franklin Foundry, Franklin-street.  
Wm. P. Devere, Book-keeper for John Cochran & Co., wholesale dealers in Laces, &c., West Fourth-street.  
John D. Minor, Book-keeper for Thomas H. Minor & Co., wholesale Grocers, No. 53, Main-st.  
J. N. Walker, Book-keeper for David Griffey, Foundry Business, &c., Congress-st.  
William G. Jordan, Book-keeper for John Sharp, wholesale Shoe dealer, No. 30, Main-st.  
Oliver Smith, late Book-keeper for Wright, Smith & Co., Main-st.  
Edward Morgan, Book-keeper for H. W. Derby & Co., Book Publishers and Stationers, No. 113, Main-st.  
Oliver Sender, Book-keeper for W. B. Row & Co., wholesale Grocers, No. 36, Main-st.  
James Mansfield, Book-keeper for A. Thayer & Co., Distillers.  
Thos. J. Sheffer, Book-keeper for James Goodloe, Foundry and Engine business, Congress-st.  
Wm. S. Aldrich, Book-keeper for Collier & Aldrich, Commission Merchants, No. 31, Sycamore-street.  
E. K. Peary, Book-keeper for S. B. Burdall, wholesale Boot and Shoe dealer, opposite the Henrio Bazaar of Wm. Chert.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance, that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances. I have gained weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I have eaten for the last six years.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where to obtain relief,) to publish this statement publicly. May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Wm. H. BAKER.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**  
Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding to their pocket, are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property, the former take property and health and life away. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is adulterated by thousands of disinterested witnesses, to have effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth in praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country. Such a high and every other kind of praise, has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and refuse with scorn, to take any other kind of medicine, the proprietors will continue to maintain this statement publicly. May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Wm. H. BAKER.

**TRANSVALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.**  
The next session will open on the first Monday in November, which, together with Tuesday and Wednesday, will be devoted to the instruction of students in the various branches of the Medical Science. The Didactic course will commence on Tuesday the 6th of November, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements:  
Such a high and every other kind of praise, has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and refuse with scorn, to take any other kind of medicine, the proprietors will continue to maintain this statement publicly. May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Wm. H. BAKER.

**BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK**  
Excellent neatly and elegantly, at the shortest notice, and upon terms the most liberal. Sent by Express, or by Mail, to any part of the Union. Sent in Pittsburgh, Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr., at the lowest rates. No. 6, Mill-street.

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 23, 1845.—1845.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

**A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION!**  
Seven Thousand Cases of Obsolete Pulmonary Complaints cured in one year!

**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
The Great American Remedy for Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs. We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertion as to the virtues of this medicine, which would not be supported by the testimony of the most eminent physicians of the day.

**WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.**  
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